Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1909 CATALOGUE

6261
LIBRA
U.S. Department of Agricul
Washington

L. J. FARMER

Pulaski

Oswego Co. N. Y.

Important Information

The drought of late summer and fall, extending well into winter, has seriously reduced the supply of berry plants throughout the United States and Canada. Although we have twice the supply of strawberry plants we ever had before, our acreage is larger and plants have cost us much more to produce. We have been compelled to advance the price somewhat over former years, to protect ourselves. In spite of this, our prices are below most others. One large concern is asking $12.50 per 1000 for Steven's Late Champion and other varieties in proportion. We believe we have plants enough to supply all our customers, but it may be best to send in your order as soon as you get this catalogue.

THE STRAWBERRY MAN
of PULASKI, N. Y

The Above Idea is Copyrighted.

MIXED PLANTS

We have several hundred thousand strawberry plants of mixed varieties, most all kinds, that we offer at $1.00 per 1000 less than pure plants. They are just as valuable for practical purposes as pure plants, and we recommed them. Correspond with us.

NEW VARIETIES

I wish to call your especial attention to the **Norwood**, which I believe to be the largest strawberry in the world. To the **Idaho**, which is the hardiest, most productive and largest red raspberry. To the **Royal Purple**, which I believe will have the largest sale of any berry plant ever sent out. A few dollars invested in these plants now, will return great profits in years to come. I do not have to call attention to **Plum Farmer**. It is now well known in all black raspberry sections, being planted to the seclusion of all others. It advertises me and my business more every year than all the newspaper advertising I do.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

TESTIMONIALS

Ontario, Canada, May 25th, 1908.
Received my order on the 16th in first class condition. Out of the shipment of raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries, I have lost only one strawberry plant. I never saw plants put up in better shape than you put them up.
REYNOLDS ALEXANDER.

Piscataquis Co., Me., May 25th, 1908.
Strawberry plants arrived in good condition.
RALPH W. EMERSON.

Cuyahago Co., Ohio, May 12th, 1908.
Oswego plants at hand all right and very large count. M. CRAWFORD CO.

Onondaga Co., May 26th, 1908.
The plants and sets arrived safely and the strawberries are growing finely. Not a one has died. Part of the asparagus has come up and all of the Columbians look as though they would live. Thanks for extra sets.
MRS. A. A. DELONG.

Rutland Co., Vt., Mar. 21st, 1908.
I recieved the cockeral Monday the 18th. It came all in good shape and I am well pleased with it. MISS T. E. Grover.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., April 22nd, 1908.
I wish to thank you and also congratulate you on the splendid condition of strawberries and raspberries when they arrived. They were planted at once and already look happy and are getting busy. H. B. FULLERTON.

Fairfax Co., Va., May 19th,
The strawberry plants came Saturday in fine condition. They were the best plants I ever received from any nursery. R. T. BONHAM.

Elbert Co., Ga., April 18th, 1908.
The plants received this P. M. in very good order. Thanks very much. MRS. T. M. SWIFT.

Crawford Co., Kansas, May 3rd, 1908.
Basket of strawberry and raspberry plants arrived all right, A. No. 1, fresh as the dew on a June morning. Thanks for extra count.
W. E. HUTCHINSON.

Ontario, Canada, April 25th, 1908.
The strawbery plants order No. 13177 received in No. 1 condition. Never saw better plants. Many thanks for prompt shipment. You will get my future orders. G. T. HILTS.

Kittitas Co., Wash., June 28th, 1908.
Will drop you a line in regard to my plants which arrived on April 20th. All are doing fine. We have been picking fruit from them the past week. D. RUGG.

Tishomingo Co., Miss., Sept., 22nd, 1908.
The Idaho raspberry you sent me last spring grew about two feet high and had five very fine berries. What will be the price next spring for Idahos? J. W. GOMAN.

Quebec Province, Canada, Sept. 23rd, 1908.
The plants you sent me are very nice. I expect they will do well. If I need more in the spring I hope you will be as prompt in sending them. M. HENRICHON.

Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 7th, 1908.
We got 150 Plum Farmer plants of you last spring (1907) and they bore abundantly. From the 150 plants we received $25., and such lovely berries. P. S.—We sold our berries to families and every one said they were the firmest and largest and finest berry seen on the market.
R. H. HOLLENBECK & SON.

Caledonia Co., Vt., Sept. 21st 1908.
I bought 100 Dunlap strawberry plants of you last spring. Every one of them lived. I have the loveliest bed now, (the ground is covered) I have ever raised. MRS. WALTER J. DEAN.

Field Investigations in Pomology
RECEIVED
MAR 13 1909
Answered.....

To My Patrons

AGAIN I thank you for continued patronage. Last year was a record breaker in our business. We received over 25% more orders than in the previous year. In fact, our business has increased on an average 25% each year for the past four years.

Our supply of plants this year is the largest we have ever offered. This is very encouraging, in view of the fact that the general supply of plants is very limited all over the United States. The excessive wet weather of early spring followed by devastating work of white grubs and extreme dry weather of summer and early fall, has cut short the supply of plants and entirely ruined many a promising strawberry bed. We are glad to say to our friends who need plants, that not only is our supply the largest, but the finest rooted and best in quality we have had for many years. We shall be pleased to receive your valued orders.

General Information

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Prices in this catalogue set aside all previous quotations. They have been made as low as possible in view of general conditions. We do not ask near as much as some firms, nor do we try to compete with cheap Johnnies who apparently do business just for fun. We have been at it 25 years and hope to stay 25 years more.

In Ordering please don't wait till the last minute. Study this catalogue. If you are not clear, write us for further information. Send in your order early so we can book it and attend to the necessary details.

The Order Sheet and Return Envelope are inclosed in every catalogue for your use when you order plants. Please use them and thus contribute to our business system and avoid delays and mistakes. Write letters on a separate sheet from your order. Write plainly and always sign your full name and address. Make your orders at least $1.00.

Several People Can Club Together and have their orders come at the same time, addressed to one party, who can distribute them. This will save us valuable time and *you* express charges.

Very Early in Spring or late in autumn, we often send large orders of plants long distances by freight, thereby saving our patrons express bills. We pack these orders very securely to stand the rough handling they usually get. In packing orders to go by express, we use light boxes, crates and market baskets, to save charges.

Mail Orders like all other orders, are packed in damp moss. We protect the crowns of plants with card board and wrap all in oiled paper, covered on the outside with strong manila. Postage on plants is 8 cents per pound to any place in the United States and we advise that small orders for long distances be sent this way. We pride ourselves on our ability to pack plants to go long distances and arrive in good condition, whether sent by freight, express or mail.

Remittances May be made by post office money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft on New York (not Chicago or other cities) and bankers' money order. If you send check on local banks, add 15c for cost of collection. Don't send stamps except in small amounts of less than $1.00. If you send money or stamps, register your letter. We positively will not be responsible for money sent in common letters.

Plants Collect on Delivery If you are short of money at the time you wish to order, or if you prefer doing business that way, we will book your order at any time, provided you send one-fourth or more of the cost of the plants at time of ordering, as a guarantee of good faith; and ship the plants C. O. D., you paying for them on arrival at your express office.

Plants on Credit Please don't ask us to open accounts in the plant business. If your credit is good, you should be able to hire money in your own town. From past experience, we have learned that very frequetly plants bought on credit fail to do well. If they are paid for, the grower looks out for them and they seem to grow and do better. We don't send plants on credit except to old and tried friends who have paid promptly in the past.

You Run No Risk in sending money to us for plants or any kind of goods. We have been years in building up our business and are known to the public. Moreover, we could not do business continuously for so many years, or advertise in the agricultural and other papers were we not square and honest with our patrons.

Assembling Coupons for 1909 Catalog, "Everybody Works But Father"

People With No Experience in the plant or berry business often leave the selection of varieties for them entirely with us. They tell us the kind of soil they have, and for what purpose the plants are wanted, and we use our best judgement, often making a better selection than is possible for those unacquainted with varieties. Merely send $1 00, $5.00, $10.60 or whatever you wish to invest, giving us a general idea of what you want, and we will rack our brains for your interests.

About Purity of Plants There seems to be a growing carelessness among some people whom we could mention, about the mixing up of varieties. Plants will not mix except as they run across the rows or get mixed by the hand of man. We find mixed plants among even new varieties for which we have paid enormous prices. We are taking great pains to keep all varieties pure and unmixed.

About Substituting Varieties There are several varieties of berries that closely resemble each olher in general characteristics and value. Late in the season, it is often convenient for us to fill orders for certain varieties that we are sold short on, with plants of the varieties that closely resemble them. While we reserve the right to substitute a variety ordered, with other varieties as near like it as possible, we never do so unless as a last resort, or when we believe it to be to the interest of the patron. In case you prefer your money returned to having your order substituted, please indicate this plainly when you order.

Ours is the Latest Season in the United States. We are 38 miles north of Syracuse right near the bend of Lake Ontario. The ice of the lake and the west winds blowing over it, temper our climate, so that vegetation does not start early. We are often a month behind Southern New York. Plants remain dormant and in shape to ship when other localities are far advanced. Strawberries are usually in full bloom May 30th. Snow sometimes covers the ground in early May, while we often begin shipping plants early in March. We cannot ship conveniently quite as early as some localities, but we can send plants safely and they do well long after it is impracticable to ship plants from warmer localities. We fill orders for plants in large quantities the fore part of June, but advise earlier shipment, say in April and fore part of May.

Our Transplanted Plants are a great boon to late planters. While we advise having plants come while they are dormant, for best results; we make our own plantings mainly with transplanted plants in June and early July. We can supply customers with small quantities of these plants at this time unless sold out. We take up strawberry and raspberry plants early in April and heal them in closely together in rich garden soil and keep them watered and sprayed with Bordeaux. We find that they do not suffer the shock

when transplanted to a permanent place that plants do when taken up from the ordinary fruiting beds full of berries and covered with luxuriant foliage. The transplanted plants have recovered from the shock, have little foliage, and suffer no set back when transplanted permanently, growing right along and making grand fruiting rows by fall.

Summer and Fall Planting We supply plants any month in the year, when possible to dig and ship them. They will do fairly well when set at any time except when in full fruit, but do best when set in March, April and May. For warm climates, we advise fall planting. One must not expect to get as large a crop of fruit the following year if he plants in August or September as he would if he planted in April or May, but perhaps he can get more than enough fruit to pay for the trouble of caring for the plants and have them to keep over for fruiting another year. In the north we advise spring planting for commercial purposes, but there is nothing to prevent the amateur grower from planting at any time, when we consider that possibly the pleasure of growing his own berries is the most important item with him. We, however, advise and recommend the procuring of plants in late fall, no matter the locality, and trenching them in, covering with straw, so that they will be on hand and ready to plant in early spring.

About Transportation If the order is large, so that the box is not easily lost, we advise sending all kinds of plants early in the season by freight, except strawberries and tip raspberry plants (black caps.) These are liable to heat unless sent when entirely dormant. It largely depends upon the weather anyway, it often being as warm in March as in some parts of May, but plants are never started much in March or early April, hence they can generally be sent safely at this time. They go by freight at first class rates. Plants by express go at regular merchandise rates, less 20%. Plants by mail cost 8c a pound. We do not like to send by mail except in small quantities, as it is more work for us in a very busy time and they do not carry quite as nicely as in light crates or baskets by express. We charge 30c per 100 on strawberries for postage and packing and 75c per 100 for most other plants. If you live a long distance correspond with us for rates by express.

Oswego County, where we live, is the home of the strawberry. The climate is cool and invigorating. It is a great summer resort. Plants grown in this cool climate are healthier and more heavily rooted, than when grown in warmer climes. They do better when transplanted to other places than plants grown where the weather is always warm. The berries from Oswego county are famous and bring the highest market prices in all the great city markets of the country, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even as far distant as Chicago. Our plants are like our berries—the best that can be produced.

Location and Facilities Our farm is located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a village of 2,000 inhabitants, with city water, electric lights and natural gas. We have the Bell and Independent Telephones, the Western Union and Postal Telegraphs, the New York Central Railroad and American Express. We can ship by United States and Adams Express companies from Oswego and these and other companies from Syracuse. Telegraph messages are immediately telephoned to our farm. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank.

Come and See Us at any time except in the busy shipping season. We have absolutely no time to entertain people at this time.

Address All Correspondence to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

SAMPLE ORDER OF PLANTS

(This order is for a patron who is getting a supply of berries &c., &c., for home consumption.)

250 Dunlap strawberry plants		$1 25	25 Schaffer	" "	50
250 Oswego "	"	2 00	25 Cuthbert	" "	37½
250 Champion "	"	1 50	25 King	" "	50
250 Aroma "	"	1 50	50 Snyder blackberry	"	75
100 Plum Farmer raspberry plants		2 00	50 Blowers "	"	1 50
25 Columbian "	"	50	6 Perfection currants		1 00

6 Fay's Prolific currants	50
6 White Grape "	50
6 Downing gooseberries	75
6 Josselyn "	75
1 McKinley grape	50
1 McPike. "	25
1 Campbell's Early grape	20
1 Green Mountain "	25
6 Worden "	75
1 Niagara "	15
100 Conover's asparagus	1 00
12 Linneaus rhubarb	75
4 Varieties clematis	1 00
1 Crimson Rambler rose	25
1 Dorothy Perkins	25
1 Baby Rambler (large)	50
1 Mad. Gabriel Luizet	25
1 pk. Early Michigan potatoes	50
	$22 47

Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 25c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms, the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower, the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates, or imperfect flowered varieties, will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit For practical results, it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the results. If we

Perfect or Staminate

Imperfect or Pistillate

plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents the fruit will be seedy and and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quantity and quality of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per." are perfect in flower and those marked "imp." are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from 1 acre of strawberries as is usually produced from 10 acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries as from 10 cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culture, about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter, after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves. The person who grows strawberries and has heart in his work becomes a better fellow. He is uplifted by them; he gets along better with his wife.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes, will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three crops of potatoes have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe manures tend to cause fungous growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put ⅓ on the ground before plants are set, ⅓ while they are growing the first year, and ⅓ in the spring before growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 lbs., depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4% nitrogen, 10% phos. acid and 10% potash as is possible We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants were set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and Crescent and other varieties even more. Special varieties like Atlantic often yield from $500 to $1,000 to the acre, in Oswego county The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do, than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

IMPORTANT

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to $10, or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates, 250 at 1,000 rate. In addition to this, we supply spraying machinery, of whatever make or pattern, at actual cost to us, which is the lowest wholesale jobbers' price, to all those whose orders amount to $10, or more. All plants are sent postpaid at single and dozen prices On large quantities, the postage and packing is 30c per 100

on strawberries and asparagus roots and 75c per 100 on raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, roses, &c., &c. In case actual postage paid is more than this, we will add to the bill. We have to prepay all postage; and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material nsed in putting up orders, which is a considerable item and often charged extra by most nurserymen.

Plants For Warm Localities

We have a quantity of plants stored in cool sheds this winter and have been shipping all through December and January to the southern states and will be able to fill other orders at anv time for these localities, no matter what the weather is here in New York state.

Rule for Finding Number of Plants to the Acre

Divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the multiplied distance between the rows, and you will have the number of plants to the acre. Thus if the plants are set 2x3½, you divide 43,560 by 7, and get 6,223, the number of plants on an acre when set 2x3½ feet apart.

Extra Early Varieties

Earliest, Excelsior, Johnson's Early, Fairfield, Early Ozark, Early Harvest, Virginia, August Luther, St. Louis, Oak's Early, Beeder Wood.

Very Late Varieties

Aroma, Crimson Cluster, Pride of Michigan, Gandy, Steven's Late Champion, Chipman, Cardinal, Saratoga, Chespeake, Sample, Brandywine, Parker Earle, Rough Rider, New Home, Queen's Choice, Paul Jones, Fremont Williams.

Good Fertilizers

For Haverland, Crescent, Bubach, Highland and Lady Roosevelt are Earliest, Beeder Wood, Michel's Early, August Luther and Early Ozark. For fertilizing

Warfield, Mellie and other midseason varieties, use Dunlap. For fertilizing Sample, Fendall, Paul Jones and other late pistillates, use Brandywine, Champion, Chipman, Aroma, Cardinal, Saratoga, Parker Earle, Queen's Choice or Fremont Williams.

Best varieties for clay and low lands—Gandy, Rough Rider, Crimson Cluster, Johnson's Early.

Varieties doing best on light sandy or gravelly soils—Corsican, Oswego, Champion.

Varieties Recommended For Beginners

And those who give rough and ready culture—Dunlap, Champion, Splendid, Lady Roosevelt, Earliest, Johnson's Early, Warfield, Beeder Wood.

High Class Berries

Requring good care, Jessie, Marshall, Sharpless, Gandy, Cooper, President, Fendall and Norwood.

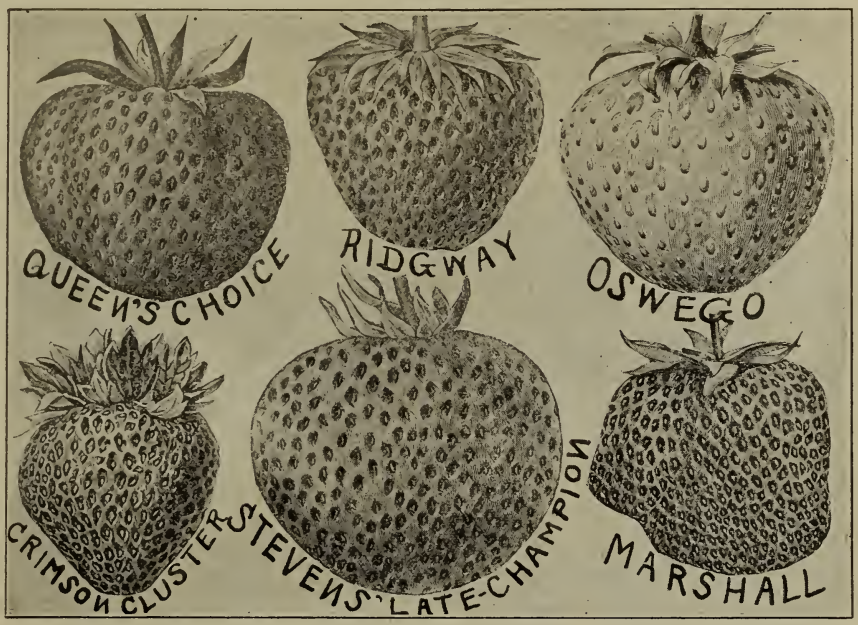
VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

NORWOOD (Per)—This berry originated by Mr. N. B. White, of Norwood, Mass., a gentleman who has spent many years in producing new varieties of grapes and other fruits. He is now 84 years old, young and vigorous, and one would take him to be about 60. The berry was named by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1906, where it took first prize, the award being made by a committee of which Wilfred Wheeler, of Concord, Mass., was chairman. The photograph which we show in this catalogue was taken the next season. Mr. S. H. Warren, of Weston, Mass., the veteran strawberry grower, was so impressed with the appearance of the fruit, that he made two trips from his home to Norwood to see the new berry. He was in negotiation for the control of the sale of the plants when I made the originator the offer which landed the prize. I offered and paid him $250.00 in cash for a strip of plants about the size of a kitchen floor. I went there last April and personally oversaw the digging and bunching and packing of these plants. We sold them last spring at $1.00 each, $10 per dozen; or 25 plants for $10, provided purchasers would sign a contract not to undersell us during the spring season of 1909. The demand was such that we more than sold the plants that we reserved for last spring's sale, and had to order the few hundred left on the grounds of the originator, so he did not have a plant to fruit last summer The summer has been so dry that we have not one half the plants we expected to have to offer, and yet we have reduced them in price, and will offer them this spring at $2.00 per dozen; $10 per 100. Any person who sells these plants for a less sum, is violating his contract with us, which of itself is enough to lead to the suspicion that he is none too good to palm off other varieties of plants for the Norwood. I will, on request, give the names of all dealers who bought plants of us last spring and those who have ordered plants for this spring's sale.

I have never seen the fruit of the Norwood, and have to take the testimony of the aged originator and the other eminent gentlemen, who have seen it and judged it. The plants are different from all others that I have ever seen They stool and crown up larger than any plant I have ever looked upon, and I have seen a few varieties in the past 25 years. If it is not a heavy fruiter of the largest berries that grow, put me down as no judge. It belongs to the Marshall type of strawberries, and whoever thinks he is going to get these monstrous berries, four of which have filled a basket, without work, had better spend his money on cheaper plants. Most of us are willing to work for a good thing; we don't want to marry the girl that any old thing can marry and we want these big berries even if it does take some effort. There is no effort necessary to dispose of them at a good round price after we get them

Following is the description of the originator. It was this description and the photograph that I first saw in the American Cultivator, of Boston, Mass , that made me crazy to get control of the plants: "The Norwood was named and given the first prize by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at its exhibition in 1906. The strawberry is supposed to be a cross between the Marshall and Corsican, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where the Corsican was grown at the same time. The Norwood is believed to be the best all-around strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of

strong runners, but not excessive The berry is conic and regular in shape, not a cockscombed berry was found this season The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age, is firm, a good keeper, and will ship well. Has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time. Picked the first box June 18th and the last one July 18th. The largest berries were found in matted rows or beds, although the plants had received no extra culture On account of my age



(83) and lack of room to work up a large stock, I feel compelled to put the price high enough to get something out of it myself. The price is the same as the Marshall was sold for when first introduced, and as the Norwood is a much better bearer, I feel justified in making the price the same. Price ½ doz $5.00; doz. $10." The price is reduced for the spring of 1909 to $2.00 per doz.; $10 per 100; $75.00 per 1000. If you buy your plants of us you are absolutely safe in getting the Norwood.

OSWEGO (Per)—We introduced this variety in the spring of 1907. It has become very popular in all sections of the country wherever tried. The plants are large and stocky, being models of growth. The berries are extremely large and of good appearance and flavor, inclining to light color instead of dark. The fruit closely resembles the Corsican and ripens midseason with us. There is no variety in cultivation that will yield larger crops or respond to only ordinary care better than the Oswego. It bears prodigous crops on light sandy or gravelly soils with a little fertilizer. The plants are produced in only moderate amount. It is a poor man's berry, alright, and seems to do best with ordinary care and rather poor soil. It grows and bears well in the same field from year to year, with little or no care. The plants are extremely healthy and vigorous and will bear storing and transportation for long distances much better than most other varieties. You can set out this berry on poor soil and get a great crop of them by the use of commercial fertilizers alone, no barn manure necessary. We have been unable to supply the demand for plants during the past two years. We offer 150,000 plants this spring at 30c per doz.; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

CHAMPION (Per)—Generally called Stevens' Late Champion.—This is the most popular late market strawberry grown at present in this locality. The plants are models of growth, being me-

dium in size, healthy and free of all diseases. They are great runners and cover the ground unless restrained. We consider it fully equal to the Gandy in every respect that the Gandy is valuable; and superior to it in vigor and productiveness. The berries are borne above the foliage,and as one approaches a field of them when ripe, before picking, he thinks he is coming to a huge flower garden, the large red berries seeming like pretty flowers. The berries are large, deep red and very firm. A customer of ours had a boy pick 41 quarts of this variety in 61 minutes It is so firm and such a good keeper that the berries can be left a week on the vines after they are ripe before picking. It yielded 270 bushels to the acre in this locality on poor light gravel with no barn manure and only commercial fertilizer, in 1907. On strong rich soil, it yielded even better in 1908. I do not know of a more promising late strawberry than this. We offer 500,000 plants of this variety at 25c per doz ; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per)—This is the most popular strawberry of all the varieties in existence that are grown in the North. I unhesitatingly recommend it to the beginner and to others who wish to give rough and ready treatment. It succeeds from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf. The plants are vigorous healthy growers and unless checked, will entirely cover the soil, on rich ground. The berries are dark colored, medium to large, depending upon the kind of treatment, and unsurpassed in quality, being rich dark red clear through and of fine flavor. It is good for home use, for canning and for shipping. We offer 250,000 plants at 25c per doz.; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

CHIPMAN (Per)—This comparatively new variety originated in Delaware where it has become very popular. Mr. J. J. Rosa, of Kent Co., that state, writes us that he sold $653.79 worth of Chipman from 1¼ acres the past summer. The plants are models of growth, producing about the same number and same sized plants as Sample, which variety it closely resembles in plant growth. In fruit it is fully as good as Sample and possibly better, with the added value of having a perfect blo som. The berries are of a rich dark crimson color, very large, square, attractive fellows, are good shippers and sell well in market. No one will make a mistake in planting it heavily. We have 75,000 pure plants at 25c per doz.; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00. also about 45,000 that are slightly mixed with Brandywine for 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

CARDINAL (Per)—This variety has become very popular and the demand for plants is enormous. The vines are very vigorous growers, making large stalky plants and plenty of them. The berries are large, bright red in color, very firm, attractive and sell well in market. This variety enjoys the distinction of having been photographed and colored in the United States Department of Agriculture year book and highly recommended by the department and by many experiment stations all over the country. It is a rough and ready variety that succeeds everywhere. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

SAMPLE (Imp)—With many people the Sample is the favorite above all others. About its only fault is that it has a pistillate blossom and must be fertilized by other varieties. The plants are model growers, producing enough increase to make a nice matted row for fruiting. The individual plants are just about the right size. The berries are large, deep red color, very firm, are good shippers and hold their size well to the end of the season. If one plants Sample, he is pretty sure to be safe. Doz 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

WARFIELD (Imp)—The Warfield is a great plant maker, covering the soil, with only fair treatment. The berries are deep glossy red and are very attractive in market, when well grown. It is red to the center, very firm and much sought for by canners. It has the record of producing under test, the largest crop of any variety of strawberry. To do its best, it must have rich moist soil and good culture and the plants must be thinned somewhat. Doz 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

QUEEN'S CHOICE (Per)—A hardy rugged variety, hailing from Northern Canada. The plants are strong growers with very large, thick, leathery leaves. They bear prodigous crops and stand all extremes of weather better than most varieties without winter protection. The berries ripen midseason and last very late, fully three weeks. It is a very large, deep red berry, red to the center, fine for either canning or shipping. An all around, profitable strawberry to grow. Doz. 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

MARSHALL (Per)—One of the fancy varieties that require rich soil and good culture It ripens early to medium. The plants are vigorous growers and produce immense crops with high culture. The berries are very large, high colored, firm and attractive. I have seen six berries that would heap a quart basket. It is a blooded, gentleman's berry, and I do not

advise a slovenly grower to take it up. Doz. 30c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

AROMA (Per)—I can best describe the Aroma by comparing it with Sample. With us, it is just about like Sample but has the advantage of a perfect flower. The plants are vigorous growers and produce immense crops of the largest, best colored and firmest berries. It is very attractive in market. Our plants of this variety are mixed with Beeder Wood and we do not sell them as pure Aroma, but if you care to separate them, you can easily do it, as the two varieties are very different in appearance. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

FAIRFIELD (Per)—This is considered by many, the very best of the extra early varieties. The plants are great growers, covering the soil with a mat of young plants. The berries are medium to large in size and of a deep attractive red color good quality and produced in great quantities. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

CRIMSON CLUSTER (Per)—This variety with us seems like a great improved Gandy. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, making very large, tall leaf stalks. The berries are moderately numerous in quantity, very large and very firm, being a good variety for shipping. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

BUBACH (Imp)—One of the largest of the old varieties, still very popular in many sections. The plants are model growers, making just about a good fruiting row. They bear prodigous crops which ripen all together in a few days. The berries are monsters, light scarlet color and sell well on account of immense size. The supply of plants is never equal to the demand. We offer 65,000 for 25c per doz.; 100, $1.00; 1000, $7.00.

CLYDE (Per)—The Clyde is a dry soil, dry season variety. Put it on tenacious clay, especially in a wet season, and it is the poorest berry you ever saw. On dry rich gravel, sloping to the south, even if the season is extremely dry, the crop of berries that it will "throw" is a wonder. It is fully as large as Bubach, of same light color, only fairly firm, but the most productive large berry we have ever grown. It often bears good crops in the fall, under certain conditions. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

EARLIEST (Per)—The great point of superiority of the Earliest strawberry is extreme earliness, good quality and ability to practically take care of itself when once started. The plants are great runners and soon cover all available space. They are moderately productive, depending in productiveness much on the care they get and the kind of soil. They do best on strong land and when thinned somewhat. The berries are good size when they first ripen, but run smaller until the end of the season, when they are quite small. They ripen so extremely early that one can get good money out of

them before others show ripe fruit. I once picked $100 worth of berries from an acre of Michel's Early, which is very similar to Earliest, before other varieties begun to ripen. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

GANDY (Per)—Much grown in New Jersey for shipping to distant markets. It is the standard late variety everywhere, producing a moderate crop of very large firm berries of a musky peculiar flavor. It must have rich strong soil to do its best but will succeed anywhere on low moist land, such as muck and heavy clay. The plants are irregular straggly growers and the runners must be well trained Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

SPLENDID (Per)—Plants are great runners, very vigorous and hardy. They produce immense crops The berries are round, dark red in color, very firm, fairly good size, attractive. One of the favorites with those who give rough and ready culture. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

LADY ROOSEVELT (Imp)—This has been sent out as "President Roosevelt" and although it is a good berry, I see no sense in naming a pistillate variety after Theodore Roosevelt. He is not effeminate in any way. So I re-named it "Lady Roosevelt." It is one of the few varieties like Dunlap, Splendid, Warfield, &c., that I recommend for the beginner, it practically takes care of itself after once started. The plants are great runners, covering everything with young plants. It is enormously productive of medium sized berries of rich dark color, very attractive in the basket and fine in flavor. I want to put particular stress on its fine flavor and color, as well as productiveness. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

COOPER (Per)—If high quality, good rich color and attractive appearance are the ends sought for, Cooper is a good berry to grow. I used to grow the Nick Ohmer and I find the Cooper a good berry to take its place, being fully equal to that variety in all respects. The plants are vigorous growers, but do not produce great crops under neglect. It is a berry for the high culturist. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

UNCLE JIM (Per)—This variety belongs to the Corsican, Oswego class of berries. It was so good that an enterprising nurseryman re-named it "Hundred Dollar." The plants are models, being very large and vigorous, light green in color. The berries are immense in size, inclined to light scarlet, very attractive and make great market berries. Doz. 30c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

COMMANDER (Per)—This is a good producer of plants and the berries are large and produced in great quantity. It is best described by the originator, who says: "Commander has but one fault, and that is, it cannot hold up the immense load of berries that it produces. Hay or straw should be placed about the plants so that the berries can rest upon it, thus making them clean for market. I call this berry the Commander for the following reasons: 1st, it is extra large size; 2nd, the most productive among 50 varieties; 3rd, commands the largest price; 4th, no rust, hardy plants and plenty of them; 5th, firm, solid, scarlet berry, good shipper; 6th, perfect blossom." Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

HUMMER (Per)—A very strong vigorous grower of extra large plants. The berries are immense in size, closely resembling the larger varieties like New York, Uncle Jim, &c. I advise my friends to try this variety. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

BRANDYWINE (Per)—One of the standard varieties, doing especially well in the South. Plants are strong, vigorous, rugged, producing good crops of very large berries, deep rich red in color, of peculiar flavor, attractive in market. Where it succeeds it is very popular, but it is quite erratic in some localities. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

SARATOGA (Per)—A seedling of Sample crossed with Glen Mary, originating in Eastern New York. It combines the good qualities of its parents and is destined to become a popular variety. Plants are very strong growers, covering the soil with vigorous plants Has been picked at the rate of 5,000 qts. to the acre at one picking. It has a deep red color, very firm, ripens medium early and continues until very late Doz. 50c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8 00.

HAVERLAND (Imp)—One of the old standard productive varieties. Plants vigorous and sometimes bear good crops in the fall. Berries rather long and slim, light colored, attractive from their glossiness. They are so productive that they lay about the plants literally "in heaps and piles." Very desirable for close by market. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

JESSIE (Per)—Does best on strong rich clay loam, where the plants grow strong and vigorous, producing good crops of the largest berries of the very finest flavor. It must have good care and attention like all varieties of the Sharpless type. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

VIRGINIA (Per)—Highly praised by Mr. Allen, of Maryland, for its earliness, productiveness, good size and general qualifications. We have not fruited it

sufficiently to speak of it advisedly. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN (Per)—A large, productive late variety from Michigan. It is highly endorsed by leading Michigan growers and others in the west. Doz. 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

THREE W S (Per)—Plants vigorous, dark green and very promising. It has not fruited here. The introducer thus describes it: Plant very large and vigorous, with a wonderful root system. Fruit uniformly large, glossy red and red through and through. Fine quality and very productive, covering a long season, from medium early to late. It is remarkably firm and has wonderful keeping qualities. Berries picked Monday and shipped 500 miles to St. Louis Exposition were placed on plates Wednesday morning Late Friday evening, out of eleven plates, only seven berries could be found that were not in good condition. A part of these berries were on exhibition until the following Thursday. It has also strong frost resisting qualities. Doz. 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

ABINGTON (Per)—The Bubach is very popular in spite of its defects. The Abington is just as good as the Bubach in every respect and has a perfect blossom. The plants are also more vigorous growers. It was the largest berry fruited on our place the past summer and attracted the most attention. It should be tried by every progressive grower. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

WONDER (Per)—Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, describes it thus: "This is truly a wonderful berry and its merits are just coming to be appreciated. It makes immense plants with broad leaves and strong stalky stems. It is perfectly healthy and very prolific, and the fruit is of great size and beauty, fine red color, good quality and moderate firmness. In form it is pointed, conical, and uniform, except that the first berry on each stem is somewhat misshaped. It has been classed as late, because it makes a long season, but on our grounds it begins to ripen with Wm. Belt and so we know no other way, but to call it medium." Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

WM. BELT (Per)—One of the finest flavored and most valuable berries in cultivation. It is somewhat erratic in most localities, doing well some years

Showing Vines and Fruit of the Fendall Strawberry

and failing in others. It seems to do even better the second year of fruiting. If the leaf blight is controlled with Bordeaux, the results will be more uniform. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

CHESAPEAKE (Per)—Mr. Allen, its introducer, says: "This variety is as late as the Gandy and more productive, furthermore, it will thrive and bear an elegant crop on soil entirely too light to produce good Gandy berries. It is equal to the Gandy in size, superior to it in firmness and shipping qualities, and in eating qualities, the Gandy is no comparison. In flavor, it ranks with Wm. Belt, Brunette, and others of that class." We must say that it was about the most beautiful berry we ever saw when in fruiting the past summer, large, glossy, regular in shape, fine in every respect. Doz. 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00

CORSICAN (Per)—This berry is so good that it has been sent out under several names, such as Armstrong, German Seedling, &c. &c. The plants are large like Oswego, Jessie and Sharpless, and of light color. They do not make an excessive number of runners, just a moderate row. The berries run large and continue to hold their size well to the end of the season. I have never seen any soil that did not produce a good crop of Corsican, but I believe they prefer gravel or sand for best results. The flavor of the fruit is not at decided as some, it is not sweet or sour, neither is it insipid. Most people would call them of good flavor. It sells well in market on account of its large size and attractive color. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

WILSON (Per)—The old standby, still used in some sections for canning. It is dark red in color, firm and stands up well when shipped. Doz. 25c· 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per)—This is an extra early berry classed with Earliest, Fairfield, Excelsior. It produces an enormous crop of the finest colored, finest flavored berries on strong rich soil, but is inferior on light sand and gravel. It is especially fine on heavy clay soil, so heavy that one would not think such soil would produce strawberries. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

PARKER EARLE (Per)—This old standby used to be grown and sold by me in large quantities. It did well for years until I foolishly invested in a so-called "Improved Parker Earle." This "Improved Parker Earle" was a degenerate and run me out of Parker Earle. Three years ago I got a few plants of the old original Parker Earle from a friend up in the woods where few berries are grown. They have done well with me and I have a fine stock of them now, but I think so much of them that I don't care to sell for ordinary prices, I prefer to set every plant myself. I have grown them with ordinary methods at the rate of nearly 15,000 qts. to the acre and sold the same at 10c per qt. Price of plants, doz. 25c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

PAN AMERICAN (Per)—This variety is an ever-bearing sport from the old Bismark strawberry. It bears a full crop in the spring and continues to bear berries all summer and in the fall up to the time of hard freezing. Its fall bearing proclivities are accentuated by removing or cutting off the blossoms in the spring and summer, until up to one month from the time you wish them to bear fruit. It is really the most interesting novelty there is among strawberries. It is not a great plant producer, it does well, if on ordinary soil, it makes one plant from each parent. New plants are made by dividing the old ones each spring, besides the few produced from runners. It bears a good crop of fruit in the autumn and is persistent about it, inclining to bear itself to death unless restricted. I have seen several quarts of them at the State Fair, shown by Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Cattaraugus Co., its originator. I have also shown them myself at the State Fair in Syracuse. It always attracts great attention and the demand for plants is increasing every year in spite of the almost prohibitive price. Price, 4 plants for $1.00; 12 for $2.50; 100 for $15.00.

AUTUMN (Imp)—A fall bearing strawberry like the Pan American, but must be planted close by the Pan American as it is a pistillate and won't bear alone. It is better colored than Pan American and produces quite a few more plants from runners than that variety. It bears an immense crop in the spring if blooms are not cut off. Doz. $2.00; 100, $10.00.

WE OFFER

From 500 to 10,000 plants of each of the following varietics at prices attached. Our list is so long that we have not room to properly describe them.

Winchell's Beauty (Per) doz. 25c, 100 $1, 1000 $8.

Sharpless (Per) doz. 25c; 100 $1, 1000 $8.

Pride of Cumberland (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c; 1000, $6.

Dickey (Per) doz. 50c; 100 $2, 1000 $10.

Crescent (Imp) doz. 25c; 100 60c, 1000 $5.

Golden Gate (Per) doz. 50c, 100 $2, 1000 $10.
Buster (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
Pocomoke (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
Good Luck (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
President (Per) doz. 25c, 100 $1, 1000 $8.
Oak's Early (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
Mead (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
North Shore (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
Rough Rider (Per) doz. 25c 100 $1, 1000 $8.
New Home (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
Tennessee Prolific (Per) doz. 25c, 100 60c, 1000 $5.
Beeder Wood (Per) doz. 25c, 100 60c, 1000 $5.
Michel's Early (Per) doz. 25c, 100 60c, 1000 $5.
August Luther (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $5.
Florella (Per) doz. 25c, 100 75c, 1000 $6.
St. Louis (Per) doz. 25c, 100 $1, 1000 $8.
Highland doz. $1, 100 $5, 1000 $30.
Fendall (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5, 1000 $30.
Early Ozark (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Paul Jones (Imp) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Mellie (Imp) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Jim Dumas (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Early Harvest (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Missionary (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Third Class (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Fremont Williams (Per) doz. $1, 100, $5.
Chas. Newman (Per) doz. $1, 100 $5.
Belle doz. 25c, 100 $1, 1000 $8.
Atlantic (Per) doz. 50c, 100 $1, 1000 $8.

Raspberries

All kinds of raspberries have paid exceedingly well during the past few years. Several years ago there was a depression in the business, due to over production. Prices ruled low and raspberries proved far less profitable than strawberries. We have sold thousands of quarts at 5 and 6 cents per quart. Now the ruling wholesale price is 10 cents and better, for black and purple berries; and 15 cents and better for pure red berries. The black and purple berries retail in the cities at 14 to 16 cents, and reds at from 18 to 30 cents per quart. It will be seen that, taking into consideration the enhanced price and the fact that raspberries can be grown so much more easily than strawberries, in profits they prove a close second to strawberries. Blackcaps are especially in great demand in the cities, due to the fact that this fruit has become diseased in many sections and fails to produce good crops; and then, the black raspberry of today, as represented in our best varieties, is more meaty, less

seedy and far superior to the blackcaps of several years ago. The demand for raspberry plants of all kinds is enormous at the present time and almost impossible to supply.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are three types of raspberries in common cultivation; the blacks, the reds and the purple varieties. The reds grow more upright than the others and can be planted much closer together on that account. The purple varieties are the strongest growers and also the most productive of all, but the color is unattractive and the customers must be educated to their use. When once known, they sell readily and are especially adapted for home use. The reds are of the very highest quality and most appreciated by epicures. If we could have just what we prefer, we would choose the reds for table use, the blacks for pies and the purple berries for canning. We believe in planting raspberry plants close in the row—say 1 to 2 feet—as this induces many canes which grow small and withy and are not broken off by the winds as when set several feet apart, and only one or two canes allowed to the hill, which grow very large and are easily twisted off at the base by the winds. Red raspberries can be set in rows 5 or 6 feet apart; blacks from 6 to 7 feet apart and purple varieties from 6 to 8 feet apart. The plants should be set late in the fall or early in the spring before the main germ, which grows the canes, has started to grow much. We have also had wonderfully good success in allowing the young shoots to get from 6 to 18 inches high before taking up and transplanting. In fact, the best field of raspberries we ever had was planted with these green plants, in late May and early June. We set a patch, the past summer, in late June with wonderful results. It is always unwise to set raspberry plants that have the young germs sprouted so they just peep through the earth before they are taken up. These are very liable to get broken off and destroyed. In setting raspberry plants it is a good plan to provide for some loss, by trenching in a few extra plants to fill out vacancies later on, during wet, lowery spells. In round numbers, it takes about 2000 raspberry plants to set an acre. They yield from 2000 to 5000 quarts to the acre, more or less, The plants must be kept free from weeds by hand hoeing and horse cultivation, the first year; afterwards most of the work can be done by cultivator and one-horse plow. We nip the canes when one foot high, the first year, and when 18 inches to 2 feet high, the second year, which causes the bush to branch and produce its fruit near the ground. In trimming, take off about ⅓ of the growth in early spring every year. In fertilizing, use commercial fertilizers, not too rich in nitrogen. Use a brand analyzing about two per cent. nitrogen, 10 per cent. phos. acid and 10 per cent. potash. If 500 pounds of these goods are used on each acre per year, the field can be kept in profitable production for several years. Neglect the fertilizing and the first crop is the best and afterwards the plants rapidly deteriorate. In furnishing raspberry plants to our customers, we prefer to ship very early, as the green growing plants are more expensive to pack. We store many thousands in cool cellars and hold back, to fill orders received after the first early orders are shipped.

Red Varieties

CUTHBERT.—The Cuthbert red raspberry is the standard of excellenc. The plants are quite hardy and being very vigorous, clean growers, they do not catch diseases as badly as some varieties. When given good care and clean culture, they bear wonderful crops of the finest berries that can be grown. If neglected, they grow up too thickly and choke each other so that the yield of fruit is inferior. A well tended Cuthbert raspberry patch is a veritable gold mine. The fruit is very large and ripens mid-season to very late. The quality is like the meaning of the name Cuthbert,—the best. There is nothing finer than canned Cuthberts, nothing quite so palatable as a shortcake made with Cuthberts. We have had them sell as high as 30c per qt. when shipped from this county to the big cities. Be sure to make your main plantings of red raspberries with this variety. The demand for three years has been such that we could not supply plants enough, but we believe this year we will have enough to go round. Price—doz. 40c; 100, $1; $1.25, 1000, $10.

MARLBORO.—This variety ripens extremely early and brings a good price in the market before later varieties come. The fruit is large, firm and beautiful, but has not the finest quality. The bushes are dwarfish growers but are full of fruit, seeming to run more to fruit than to cane. We like it for first early. Doz. 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

RUBY.—This variety can be best described as a great big improved Marlboro The fruit is just about like that variety and ripens early. The plants are stronger growers and fully as good bearers; in fact we know of no better raspberry to bear than this variety. It has superceded the Marlboro in the Hudson River valley, as a first early berry for shipping to New York and Boston markets. Doz. 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

KING.—This is a very vigorous grower like the Cuthbert and bears berries that ripen the earliest of all. In most sections this is preferred to Marlboro or any other early raspberry Mr. Chas. C. Chapman of North Stonington, Conn., a man in whom I have the greatest confidence, writes me that King is the very best red raspberry with him. He says that it is healthy, never having root galls, and ripens earliest of all, paying him next best to Plum Farmer as a money crop. We have a fine stock of plants. Doz. 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

LOUDON.—This variety is my favorite red raspbbrry. Its canes are smooth and one does not get scratched in picking them. The growth is strong and vigorous; not tall like Cuthbert, but more stocky and self supporting. The berries ripen a few days before Cuthbert and continue to the latest. The fruit is of good texture and nearly as fine flavored as Cuthbert and of better color. In some sections, the Loudon is inclined to root gall more than Cuthbert, especially if planted on wet land. Doz. 50c; 100, $2; 1000 $15.

PHENIX.—A very fine flavored early variety of smooth cane like the Loudon. Does especially well in southern New England. Doz. 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

MILLER.—A very early variety that has attracted great attention in the South. It is a thrifty grower, making many plants, but the fruit, while very early, is smaller than the other varieties. Doz. 40c; 100, $1.25.

EATON.—A strong, stocky grower, producing large, firm berries with large drupes. We have fruited it and find it promising. Doz. $1; 100, $5; 1000, $40.

A Dish of Plum Farmer Black Raspberries

IDAHO RED RASPBERRY.—New (see illustration). A very promising variety from Idaho. We pay a big price for the plants and think we have a great acquisition. We have fruited it and consider it of great value. The plants are strong, stocky growers and never get over 3½ feet high but branch naturally like a tree without pruning. The branches begin to come out about 6 inches to a foot from the ground and spread out like a small tree. These are loaded with berries, the largest we have ever seen, even on spring set plants, i. e., plants that have been set the same year they bore the berries. The largest berries will run

over an inch in diameter. They are firm and will ship well. The season extends the longest of any rasberry we know, ripening from midseason to very late. The fruit is not long like Cuthbert but it is flat shaped, like the black caps. It is a true red rasberry, with a dark red color like the Cuthbert and increases like all red raspberries from the roots, but sparingly. I believe it the hardiest red raspberry in cultivation, it having wintered well when the thermometer went to 30 degrees below zero with no snow on the ground. The man of whom I got the plants writes me that he sells the berries as high as 30c per qt. and that it pays him as well to grow as strawberries. He says that he believes it will stand 40 degrees below zero and yet bear fruit. He has picked it for market from July 4th to Sept. 7th. One peculiarity of this berry is that the peduncle is large and the berries will not drop off like most raspberries but remain on the bushes even through heavy rains and windstorms. We introduced them last year at $2 per plant, but although the supply is very limited, we offer them this year at $1 each, $8 per dozen, $35 per 100.

Black Varieties

PLUM FARMER.—The largest, most productive, best colored and most attractive black cap in cultivation. The plants are models, being very vigorous, clean growers, presenting a silvery bluish appearance when not in leaf. It succeeds when most black caps fail. The fruit is not jet black, but has a grayish bloom like the Gregg. It is very early and ripens the bulk of its crop in a short time. The fruits are enormously large, some measuring one full inch in diameter. It sells for the very highest prices in market, fetching 12½c per quart at the door. The berry growers in this locality are wild over it. It has created a furore wherever grown and excites the admiration of all when shown on the market. I sell more dollars worth of these plants every year than of any other variety. For three years I have been unable to supply the demand for plants and so have to raise the price 50 per cent this spring to protect myself. People are planting them everywhere, in Wisconsin, California and every berry growing center. One nurseryman in California asks $5 per 100 for the plants. They are being set for evaporating as well as for marketing fresh. This berry was found among a lot of plants received from Ohio many years ago. It was named in honor of myself (everybody knows me at home as "Plum Farmer," it being a name given me by my father when a baby) and I stake my reputation as a fruit grower upon its merits. I want my friends to read the following unsolicited letter from Charles E. Chapman. I have printed this letter in my catalogue and in advertisements since its receipt and it has sold me thousands of dollars worth of plants,—

North Stonington, Conn., March 3rd, 1907.

Friend Farmer:—I feel very grateful to you that you introduced the Plum Farmer raspberry. I bought 100 of you three years ago and have fruited it twice and have an acre of them to fruit this year. It is the greatest raspberry on earth, I believe, and I have no use for any other black cap. I had the Kansas, Cumberland and Palmer and havs given them all up and shall set nothing but Plum Farmer this spring. I intend to set two acres of them. They are the best paying of anything in the fruit line that I have ever struck. They pay me much better than strawberries. I sold this past summer, from 64 square rods of Plum Farmer, $187.53 worth. They averaged a little over 12c per quart. Black caps sell much better here than reds as the people are using them more and more each year for canning.

Sincerely yours,
CHAS. E. CHAPMAN.

(Mr. Chapman is chairman of the Board of Education, and Trial Justice for the Town of North Stonington, Conn.—L. J. F.)

The following three letters were received from leading growers in the three great berry sections last fall. No one can read these letters without becoming convinced that they will make no mistake in planting the Plum Farmer raspberry.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1908.

The Plum Farmer is ahead of our standard evaporating berry, the Ohio. I picked my berries with harvester this year, during a rainy week, picking them when too wet to work in the hay field. Sometimes the berries were so wet that we wet our sleeves through in batting them, yet they held their shape well and did not mat in drying as the Kansas will do. They are larger than the Ohio, produce more, better in quality, of a better color and hold their shape nearly as well. Two evaporator men came to see my dried berries. They said they never saw such large berries hold their shape so well and not mat together. Both of these men raise the Ohio which has been the standard for evaporating for years.

H. E. MATTHEWS.

Sparta, Wis., Nov. 18th, 1908.

I have been growing the Plum Farmer for the past three years and it is the most profitable black cap raspberry we have ever tried, and we have grown about every thing that has been offered to the public. Our Plum Farmer averaged us $2.00 per 24 pint case the past season for the entire crop. It is the only black raspberry we shall plant in the future and the only one we are recommending others to plaht.

W. H. HANCHETT.

Geneva, Ohio, Oct. 20th, 1908.

I write to report to you on my first crop of Plum Farmer raspberries of which I purchased 1000 plants over one year ago. The crop was one of the best I ever raised. They are fairly superior to any black cap I have ever seen. They resemble the Kansas but are much hardier, larger and more vigorous growers and stood the drought better than any other variety. My

crop was a model one, the berries larger than the Cumberland and will yield one half more on the same ground, and bring a cent or two more in the local market. I hereby cheerfully recommend to all berry growers, that they will make no mistake in raising this berry. It is the best all around raspberry I have ever seen.

H. J. RICHMOND.

I could more than fill this catalogue with testimonials praising the Plum Farmer, but think the above will be sufficient. Price of plants, doz. 50c; 100,$2; 1000,$15.

Black Diamond, Cumberland, Gregg, Kansas, doz. 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.00.

Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN.—Among the standard purple varieties, Columbian ranks supreme. The plants are the strongest growers of all, sometimes producing canes 1¼ inches in diameter. They are quite hardy, but if too much rich manure is applied, they will sometimes winter kill In this case, a new set of canes will grow from the roots and bear a good crop of superior berries. In color, the vines are yellowish red. The berries are very large and firm, dark purple in color and while unattractive to those used to bright red berries, are all right when once a customer gets used to them. They are good shippers and make excellent sauce when canned They are also one of the best raspberries for evaporating The crop produced is enormous. I have picked them at the rate of 5000 qts to the acre at one picking The Columbian has proved a veritable gold mine to nurserymen and planters. The originator is said to have cleared $30,000 from the sale of the plants. Price of plants, doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

SCHAFFER'S COLOSSAL—The Schaffer's Colossal is a wonderfully fine berry and by some preferred to Columbian The canes are strong growers but not as

large or vigorous as Columbian. They are dark purple in color. The berries are lighter red and softer than the Columbian, and pick easier from the vines; hence they can be picked before fully ripe; and when placed on the market in this condition, often sell for better prices, because of better color. Doz., 50c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

ROYAL PURPLE.—This new variety is the King among dark red or purple raspberries. What I think of it, after a thorough investigation, is best expressed by the fact that I pay $1000 for the control of the plants. This new raspberry was found growing by Mr. L. H. Girton of Bristol, Indiana, some eleven years ago. The original bush has borne eleven successive crops and seems vigorous and healthy enough to bear eleven crops more. The canes are strong, rampant growers and unlike other purple raspberries, are entirely thornless like the Loudon raspberry, except near the roots, where the spines will do no harm. Women can pick these berries with good clothes on and not run the risk of scratching their hands or tearing their clothes off in going through the bushes.

It is the prettiest plant of all raspberry varieties, attracting attention by its smooth, glossy canes, which are of a dark red color. It is entirely free from all diseases of raspberries up to date, and is hardy as a burr oak, having withstood a temperature of 35 degrees below zero out in the open, with no apparent injury. The berries are not as dark as Columbian but are very firm and are good shippers. Mr. Girton draws all his berries 9 miles to market and sometimes he draws them 25 miles. He never uses pints but always picks in quart baskets, and the Royal Purple always stands up to perfection, never getting soft and mussy. The originator says that he found the plant growing under a cherry tree eleven years ago in a thick blue grass sod and it has borne good crops ever since, with no care. He says that if the variety has a fault, after fruiting it eleven years, he has failed to discover it. I have such confidence in this berry that I agree to return all money paid me for plants that are purchased this spring, provided the Royal Purple is a disappointment after two years fruiting. The plants and their increase must be returned to us. The supply of plants is limited, and those who buy plants this spring, even at the great price asked, will be strictly in it, and will share with me the great sale of plants that will be sure to come, when the variety is well known. We would not offer the plants this spring at any price, were it not for the fact that we have gone into so many new and valuable things, that we have to realize on some of them. Price of strong 1 yr. old plants, $5 each; $50 per dozen.

Blackberries

The blackberry is an exceedingly profitable fruit crop to grow, provided a satisfactory market can be obtained for them. The competition of wild ones has been a serious menace in many sections in years gone by, but this state of affairs is rapidly giving way to better conditions. The old slashes and wild places that used to grow up to blackberry plants after the timber was cut off, are now being rapidly reclaimed; and there is a limit to the production of wild blackberries. The cultivated crop will be more and more important and remunerative from year to year. It takes from 100 to 200 plants, made up of several varieties, to supply the family in fresh fruit from day to day and enough to can; and it is better to have a supply in one's own garden, than to spend so much time in roaming the fields for wild ones.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Blackberries require about the same treatment as raspberries, but should have a little more room. They do best on well drained land that does not hold water long after a rain. The rows must be marked 7 or 8 feet apart and the plants set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the rows. It is a good plan to plow deep furrows and set the plants in the bottom on the loose fine earth, filling in about them slightly when first set. As the plants grow, the furrows can be gradually filled until level full.

Cultivate the middles and hoe about the plants the first year sufficiently to keep weeds down and the plants growing. Treat all canes that come up between the rows as weeds, cut them off. Don't run the cultivator too deep, as every broken root sends up a sucker which will interfere with cultivation. Nip the canes back like raspberries to make the bush grow stocky and self supporting. When the canes finally crowd the paths, you can cut them off with bush hook or scythe to keep within bounds. Mulch under bushes where cultivator does not reach, and keep middles well cultivated from year to year.

Varieties

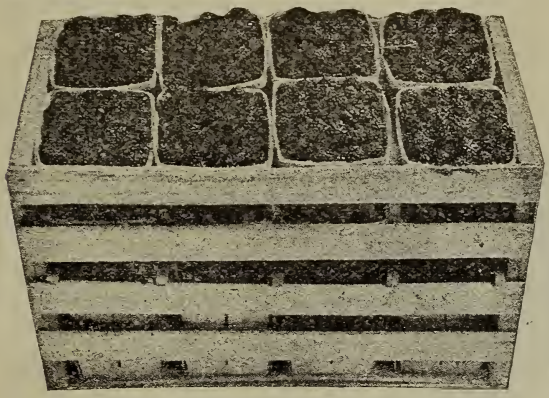
SNYDER.—This is the most reliable and popular variety for cold climates. The plants are stout, rugged growers, upright in habit and produce immense crops of fruit. It will withstand the most cold of any variety we grow, except possibly Ancient Briton. The berries are round in shape and of fine flavor when ripe, not real sweet but of good character. They are medium to large in size depending upon care they get. Its season is early and it lasts a long time. The canes are reddish in appearance. Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

BLOWERS.—This is the most remarkable blackberry of the age. A woman discovered it growing wild and it has been propagated by its disseminator until now he has over 9 acres in fruiting. It is extremely vigorous and productive and quite hardy, but not so hardy as Snyder It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have produced as high as 2694 berries The original ⅓ acre has borne in five years, the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing the greatest crop in August and quantities in September It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the grocerymen for $4 80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels or over $500 to the acre. It sells for 2c per qt. above other blackberries. Strong plants, doz., 75c; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.

TAYLOR.—This variety is later than Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are greenish yellow in appearence and produce immense crops of fruit. The berries are large, long in shape, and are sweet, like real wild long blackberries, but are of better character. Doz., 50c; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

ELDORADO.—A sweet blackberry very similar to Taylor in everything except color of canes, which are red like Snyder It is hardy and productive. Doz., 50; 100, $2 50; 1000, $20.

WARD —A very popular new variety grown largely at its home in New Jersey It is seedling of the famous Kittatinny, surpassing that famous variety in its palmiest days. Doz., 50c; 100, $2.50, 1000, $20.



A Crate of Blowers' Blackberries

TESTIMONIALS

Wayne Co., N. Y., May 27th, 1908.
The strawberry plants came promptly and safely to-day. Accept my thanks for your promptness and courtesy. I have bought trees and plants of four other dealers this spring and must say you are the only one of the lot who has treated me squarely. Your Plum Farmer raspberries counted out just 125 for the 100 ordered and they were in fine condition. I ordered 200 from a prominent Rochester firm and received 131 and half of them dead You may expect a good order from me next spring.
M. S. GARDNER.

Mason Co., Ky., April 24th, 1908.
Order No. 12855 came to hand in good order. Finished setting at 10:30 A M. Nice shower at 10:45.
R. R Maltby.

ANCIENT BRITON.—This is counted as the hardiest blackberry, producing a large crop of berries when others freeze to the snow line. The berries are large, long and very sweet. Doz., 50c; 100, $2 50; 1000, $20.

ERIE —This is the largest blackberry we have ever grown. The canes are stout, vigorous growers, branching naturally and produce immense crops It is not quite hardy in extremely cold sections. Doz., 50c; 100, $2.50, 1000, $20.

EARLY HARVEST—This is a very early and productive variety, ripening a large crop of fruit before Snyder and therefore very profitable. Doz 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY —This trailing or running blackberry, is a very interesting and profitable crop to grow. They must be trained much the same as grapes, either run over trellises, tied to

stakes or kept in closely pruned hills. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit of the largest size, larger than ordinary varieties of blackberries. It ripens after strawberries and on account of its season, its color and large size, brings the very highest prices in market. Doz., 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

Currants

This fruit requires moist rich soil in order to do its best The plants should be set in rows about 5 or 6 feet apart, with plants from 3 to 4 feet apart in the rows. Keep clean of weeds by horse cultivator and hand hoeing. Mulch with straw about the bushes during fruiting or sow buckwheat between the rows for this purpose some time before the fruit begins to color. Fertilize every fall by putting a shovel of manure about each bush. Trim out part of the old wood each year to prevent undue crowding of the bush. Keep sprayed with Bordeaux to prevent mildew Sprinkle Paris green or hellibore over the leaves to destroy the worms, in early spring and just before the fruit ripens. Gooseberries require the same treatment as currants. A dozen currant and a dozen gooseberry bushes will supply an ordinary family with plenty of fruit.

PERFECTION.—A new variety of the greatest merit. We have fruited it and consider it the most valuable red currant now before the public. It is productive extremely large, easily picked and of the finest appearance.

The cut of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken of the fruit at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. It is very healthy and enormously productive. In size it is as large or larger than Fay. It is the most popular new currant of the day and the sales of plants are enormous. It won the $50 Barry Medal offered by Western N. Y Hort. Society; also the highest awards at Pan American Exposition and the Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair. Price, 20c each; doz. $2.00; 100, $12.00.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—The most popular of all the older varieties of currants It is early, large, of good color and very productive. It succeeds on lighter soils than other varieties. It is easily propogated from cuttings or layers. 10c each; doz. $1.00; 100, $5.00.

WILDER—A large, fine flavored red currant of fine form and very productive. Highly endorsed by Mr. S. D. Willard and other good authorities. 10c each; doz. $1.00; 100, $5.00.

WHITE GRAPE—A beautiful yellowish white currant; the finest flavored and best for table use of all currants, very large, sweet and delicious. 10c each; doz. $1.00; 100, $5.00.

POMONA—A large, extremely productive red currant of good color and fine flavor. 10c each; doz. $1.00; 100, $5.00.

RED CROSS—In great demand because of its large size, beautiful color and productiveness. 10c each; doz. $1.00; 100, $5.00.

Strawberry-Raspberry

This is a very interesting novelty. The berries resemble both strawberries and raspberries in appearance but have little flavor of either. The plants are very persistent growers, reminding one of Canada thistles in this respect. They fill the soil with roots which send up annual stalks about 1 foot to 18 inches in height. The fruit is borne on these stalks in August and September. The stalks die down with the coming of frosts. The berrles are as large as strawberries, a beautiful glossy

crimson in color and are produced in abundance. The flavor of the fruit is only ordinary. To some it is good; to others distasteful. It improves with age and when well matured, makes pretty good sauce and is good for pies. It does best in rich soil and when well cultivated and the weeds kept out. 10c each; doz. 60c, 100, $3.00

Gooseberries

DOWNING—This is the best known of all gooseberries. It is a medium sized fruit, pale green in color. The bush is a thrifty grower and enormously productive

HOUGHTON—A very hardy, vigorous growing bush, enormously productive of smooth, pale red berries of only small to medium size. It is of excellent quality.

JOSSELYN—An improved American sort, larger than Downing and same color as Houghton. Very productive and desirable.

INDUSTRY, PEARL—Prices of above gooseberry plants, 15c each, doz $1.50.

CHAUTAUQUA, KEEPSAKE, COLUMBUS —20c each; doz. $2.00.

Grapes

Grapes prefer sunny locations, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences and to cover unsightly objects. Every farmer should have a supply for home use. There is hardly a location but that will grow some of the varieties we list which are mainly adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is loose, rich and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean and the vines well trimmed.

PRUNING.—Vines when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick

off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors, are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring, and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two years vines. We can supply one year vines at two-thirds the price given for two-year vines.

Varieties

McKinley—A new early white grape raised from seed of cross between Niagara and Moore's Early, planted by F. L. Young, of Niagara County, N. Y., in 1891. The vine is vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery. It ripens 10 days before Niagara and is the coming early white grape. The pulp has no acid and parts readily from the seeds. The bunches are compact, medium in size, uniform, skin thin, green at first and turning to yellow when fully ripe. It is a good shipper and keeper. It has hung on the vines 6 weeks after ripening and has no tendency to shell. 50c each; doz. $4.00.

McPike—Fruit of largest size, single berries often measuring 1½ inches in diameter. Bunch compact, of good size, quality excellent, seeds few and small, pulp melting and parts from the seeds readily, vigorous grower, hardy. Color black like Worden and ripening with that variety. 25c each; doz. $2.50.

Campbell's Early—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. The cluster is large shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy, flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both market and table use. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines 6 weeks without shelling. 20c each; doz. $2.00.

Niagara—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 15c each; doz. $1.50.

Worden—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large. Color black, ripening a week or 10 days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent. 15c each; doz. $1.50.

Green Mountain—The earliest good grape. Color yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper 25c each; doz. $2.00.

Concord—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz. $1.00.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15c each; doz. $1.50.

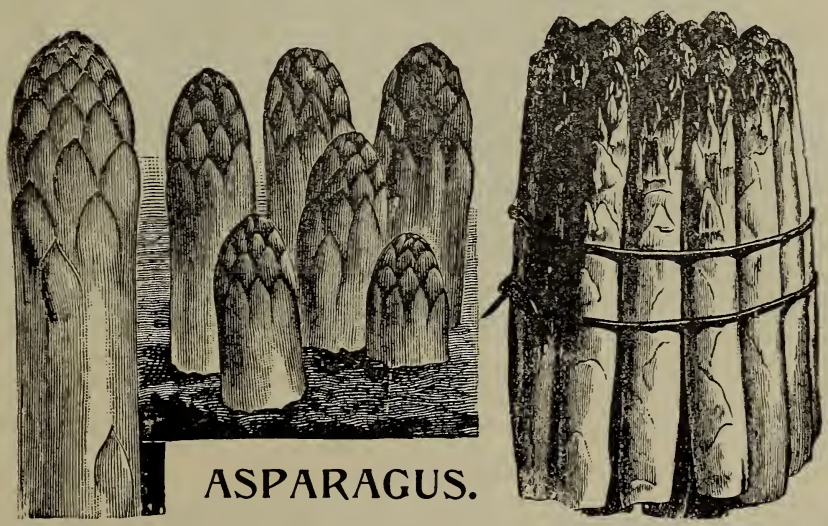
Asparagus

The culture of asparagus for market purposes is very profitable. It comes the first thing in spring when everybody is looking for some fresh vegetable and it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Asparagus pays fully as well as strawberries. If properly set and intelligently cared for afterwards, it may be kept in the same place for many years. There are patches in this locality that were planted years before I was born that are now bearing good crops every year. No farmer can afford to go without this vegetable; it is nature's remedy for toning up the blood and cleansing the kidneys after a long hard winter. We simply live on asparagus from the first warm spell in the spring until strawberries come. Mrs. Farmer cooks asparagus the same as green peas and in taste, it closely resembles that vegetable.

How to Grow Asparagus

You can make a lot of work of setting your asparagus bed or you can do the job comparatively easily. The results will be about the same. The old way of putting so much labor and expense into the preparation of the asparagus bed was all superfluous. The crop requires good rich soil, mellow and quite deep. It must be well drained and well elevated, and as far as possible removed from being subject to frost in early spring When frost comes in early spring, it kills the tender growth of asparagus to the ground and new shoots must come up from the roots.

In preparing the land for asparagus, we plow deep, thoroughly refine the land with harrow or cultivator and then make deep furrows where the rows are to be, about 4 feet apart. If part of the soil rattles back into the furrow, we clean it out with shovel and drop the roots in the bottom, about 1 foot apart. If the rows are 4 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart in the row, it will take ten thousand plants to the acre. After the plants are set, they should be covered with about two or three



ASPARAGUS.

inches of soil, not deeper, allowing the shoots to come up through and get a foot or so in height before the furrow is filled in level with the surface of the ground. The soil may be drawn into the furrow at different times and the weeds kept down by this filling in. All thistles and perennial weeds must be kept pulled to prevent choking of the young plants. Horse cultivation must be kept up continuously as is necessary throughout the growing season. The bed need not be covered for winter. The growth of grass will die down in the fall with heavy frost and it can be cut and removed Manure from the stable can be spread in the fall or commercial fertilizers early in the spring and harrowed into the soil before growth starts. The same culture must be kept up from year to year. After the first year, the rows can be salted to keep down the weeds and the cultivator run between the rows. Do not

cut asparagus for market or table use until the asparagus bed has been set two years. Cutting off the green succulent shoots, tends to weaken the plant, so don't cut much till the bed becomes strong and well established. After once well established, if well cared for and annually enriched with plenty of fertilizer, it may be cut as fast as it gets large enough until well into summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. Remember that asparagus is just the opposite of meadow grass, the oftener you cut it the more it weakens the roots and plants.

PRICES OF PLANTS—We supply Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per doz.; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1000 for 2 years old roots.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauce before anything else is available in the fruit line. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in early spring when most needed. The roots are very easy to make thrive if given rich soil and kept clean of weeds and grass. Stable manure applied each fall will greatly facilitate growth. After the roots have been set five or six years, they should be taken up, divided and re-set. If left too long in one place, the tendency is to grow a large number of weak, spindling stalks. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large growth much earlier than otherwise and the growth will be all stalk, with very little leaf. If large plants are taken up late in the autumn, allowed to freeze and then set in the cellar with earth about the roots, the stalks will grow all winter. The warmer the cellar the more growth.

LINNAEUS—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor.

VICTORIA—Larger, later, grows to mammoth size. 10c each; doz. 75c; 100, $5.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Hardy frost proof cabbage plants ready to ship in March and April.

Varieties

Charleston Large Type Wakefield and Short Stemmed Flat Dutch. 50c per 100; $2.50 per 1000. We can ship these with our other spring orders.

Cabbage plants for late planting—Danish Ballhead, Surehead and Fotler's Improved Brunswich. 25c per 100; $2.00 per 1000; ready in June and July.

Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of vegetable fibre in it, in order to do their best. They must be partially protected anywhere in New York State and similar latitudes. Barn manures are best for roses and it must be put about them in the fall when they are dormant. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like; stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased wood must be cut away each spring and the new branches cut back about ⅓ in length. Our rose bushes are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and at the price we ask for them, 25c each or $2.50 per dozen, are real bargains. Most every bush will bloom freely the first year set out. We offer a smaller grade of plants at 10c each; $1.00 per dozen.

Varieties

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich, glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

BABY RAMBLER.—This is the new dwarf crimson rambler. The bush is dwarf and produces flowers the size, shape and color of Crimson Rambler. It blooms from spring until winter in the open ground and all the time if planted indoors. The plants are entirely hardy and healthy with us. It is a fine rose for indoors and for bedding and massing in private grounds and parks, cemeteries &c&c. Everybody should try this rose. We have 100 plants three years old as

large as ordinary rose bushes, which we offer at 50c each, smaller plants 25c each.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—This is a wonderful success with us, producing a great crop of roses when others fail. The flowers are shell pink in color and produced in great clusters like the Crimson Rambler. The bush is a rambler of the same strong growing habit as Crimson Rambler and even hardier. 25c each.

YELLOW RAMBLER —Of the same general character as Crimson Rambler except color which is a clear, decided yellow. 25c.

WHITE RAMBLER.—Like all ramblers except pure white color. 25c.

ALFRED COLCOMB.—Brilliant, carmine crimson; very large, full, fine, globular form. Extremely fragrant; fine sort, 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double, very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c each.

CAPRICE—Large; pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

COQUETTE DES ALPES—White center, slightly shaded with carmine; flowers finely formed, vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

COQ. DES BLANCHES—White sometimes tinged with blush, medium size; very full, somewhat flattened, very pretty,

EARL OF DUFFERIN—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance; a vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. 25c each

FISHER HOLMES—Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full and of fine imbricated form A superb rose. 25c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT — Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer· fragrant, hardy, strong grower, very prolific. 25c each.

GEN WASHINGTON — Brilliant rosy carmine, large double fine form and effective, free bloomer. 25c each

GLORIE DE MARGOTTEN—Rich, dazzling crimson Makes beautiful long pointed buds, flowers when open, large, of good shape A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

JOHN HOPPER—Deep rose, with crimson center, large fine form, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

LA FRANCE—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

MADAMME GABRIEL LUIZET—Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

MADAMME PLANTIER—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright pink, suffused with carmine, very large, full, of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance. 25c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—(See illustration.) Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c each.

MARGARET DICKSON — Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety. 25c each.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge, very fragrant. 25c each.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep bright yellow, small but handsome, double. A very early bloomer, the finest hardy yellow bloomer. 50c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvet crimson, moderately full. A splendid rose, one of the darkest. 25c each.

SALET (Moss)—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud. 25c each.

CRESTED MOSS (Moss)—Clear rose, buds beautifully crested, singular and distinct. 25c each.

BLANCHE MOREAY (Moss) — Pure white, full perfect form, buds and flowers produced in clusters, furnished with deep green moss. 25c each.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

We offer 15,000 fine gladiolus bulbs, all blooming size, at lowest prices.

Varieties

STANDARD MIXTURE—All the choicest colors, mixed up in right proportions to suit the ladies. Price of largest sized bulbs, 60c per doz.; $2.00 per 100; price second size, 40c per doz.; $1.50 per 100. All bulbs are blooming size.

MADAMME LAMOINE—One of the most beautiful gladiolus in existence. Sometimes called "Orchid" or "Butterfly" gladiolus. Price same as for Standard Mixture.

Write for prices on large lots of bulbs. We offer 15,000 bulbs.

DAHLIAS

Named Varieties

A. D. Lavonia (pink), Maid of Kent (red), John Walker (white), Storm King (small white), Pompon (white), Lyndhurst (deep red), also Standard Mixture of all kinds and colors. Price of named and mixed kinds, 5c per tuber; 50c per doz.; by express.

CLEMATIS

BARON VEILLARD — Flowers very large; light rose, with lilac shading; distinct.

MAD. ED. ANDRE—Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine bloomer. New; a great acquisition.

HENRYII—Of robust habit and very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white; consisting generally of from six to eight petals. One of the finest white varieties.

JACKMANNI—This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet purple flowers; five inches across; richly veined and shaded with reddish purple; rapid grower; early and abundant bloomer; perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture. Price of any of the above, 30c each or four for $1.00.

Suffolk Co., Mass., May 3th, 1908.
Plants arrived in fine condition, all set out and growing. MRS. R. HAYDEN.

Boone Co., Mo., April 20th, 1908.
The blackberry plants I got of you were nice plants with nice roots. E. H. PHELPS.

Orleans Co., N. Y., May 24th, 1908.
The plants you sent me arrived in Kendall next day. I find them in grand shape and am well pleased with them. C. B. NORTON.

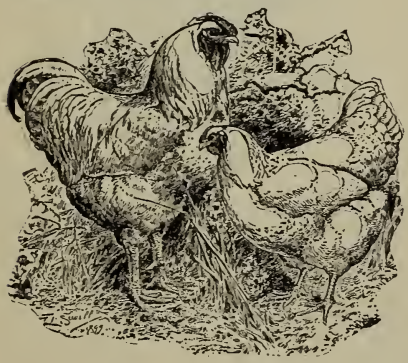
Genessee Co., Mich., June 9th, 1908
I received the plants you sent me and they arrived in fine shape. FRANK ROOT.

Hampshire Co., Mass., June 5th, 1908.
The plants arrived in good shape. I thank you for the extras. JOHN F. BANNAN,

Seneca Co., N. Y., May 11th, 1908.
The strawberry plants arrived Saturday in good condition and the Plum Farmers are fine plants. T. J. KEADY.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, adapted to the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except ducks and geese, at $2.00 per single bird, male or female, and $6 00 for trios We keep only the White Wyandotte, ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality, who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on my farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all kinds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds apart on one farm may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached



WHITE WYANDOTTES (Shoemaker & Dunston strain)—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off, weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter Eggs, $1 per 13, $1 75 per 26; $5 per 100

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Hawkins, Felch, Thompson, Gardner and Dunning strains)—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl being next in size to the Asiatics The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Nuggetts strain)—These all have the general characteristics of the Barred Rocks except color, which is a beautiful buff They have yellow skin and lay an egg about the same color as the Barred. Considered by some to be superior to the Barred variety as layers, and easier to raise Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (U R Fishel's strain)—Considered by many to be the best general purpose strain of fowls The males weigh about 9½ lbs and the females 7½ lbs They are hardy and mature early; have yellow legs and skin and are excellent for market Eggs $1.50 per 13; $2 25 per 26; $6 per 100.

S. C WHITE LEGHORNS (White & Rice and Blanchard & Wyckoff strains)—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to grow They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds; the hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. They must have warm quarters in winter if winter eggs are expected This is possibly the most popular of the special egg producing variety and is more grown in this section than all other varieties combined. I can supply eggs in almost any quantity. Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100.

S C. BUFF LEGHORNS—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in exist-

ence, today, than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by Mr. W. L. Bartlett, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, $1.25 per 13; $2 per 26; $6 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns (L. H. Perry strain)—Our supply of this variety of eggs will be produced, this year, by Mr. Perry himself, who won first prize, last year, at New York State Fair, also at Portland, Maine, and wherever his birds have been shown. This variety is rapidly superseding the single combed White Leghorn wherever it is known. There is no finer strain of eggs in the United States than we have to offer Eggs, $1.25 per 13; $2 per 26, $6 per 100.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—All the Leghorns have the same general characteristics. The Brown Leghorns have red wattle and comb, white ear lobes, are brown in color, except that the cock is black on breast, deep bay red on hackle. Each feather has a black stripe in center, back and saddle deep bay red, tail black. They have yellow skin and legs. Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100.

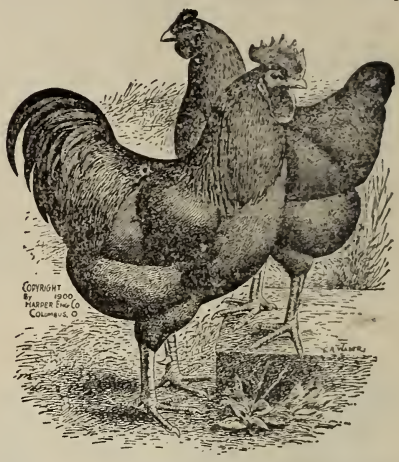
R C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp strain)—Are practically the same as S. C., except the comb. Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100.

S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for general purpose fowl, laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for males 8 lbs. and females 6½ lbs. The combs are prominent and very large; plumage black with a green metalic lustre. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very profitable. Eggs, $2 per 13; $3 per 26; $6 per 100.

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 lbs., and hens 8 to 10 lbs. Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100.

Anconas, Blue Andalusians—Eggs, $1.50 per 13; $2.25 per 26.

Rhode Island Reds (Tompkins & Cushman strain)—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ lbs., and the females from 5 to 6½ lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They



are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Our single comb Rhode Island Reds are especially fine, being carefully bred for years and our best eggs, this year, are fertilized with cockerels from sittings received from E. B. Tompkins, who has won first prize at all the shows. Eggs, $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $5 per 100.

Pekin Ducks—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, $1.50 per 13

Toulouse Geese—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs to the tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 40c each; 9 for $3.

ORDER SHEET—**Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.**

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Please forward by .....
State whether Wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

Exp. or Frt. Office.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

R. R. or Exp. Line.....

Forward on or about.....

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order $.....

Exp. Money Order $.....

Draft or Check $.....

Cash $.....

Stamps $.....

Total $.....

Date.....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	PRICE	

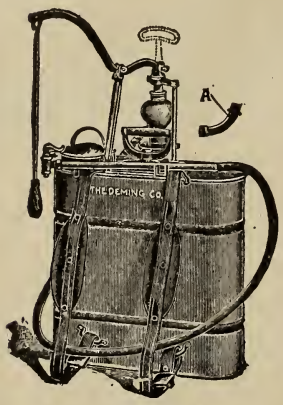
SPRAY PUMPS AND MACHINERY

On this page are a few illustrations of spraying machinery that we recommend. These goods will be furnished at prices attached. Patrons who order $10 worth or more of plants at catalog prices, will be furnished these goods at actual cost to us. Those who spray their plants and trees, get the best results in fruit growing.

Number 752

Number 965

Number 966



Number 675

Number 662

Number 689

Number 651

Number 645

No. 752	—7 ft section of 3-8 in. rubber hose with couplings and pole holder price.....	$ 1.00
965	—"Bordeaux" patent brass nozzle, throws fine, medium or coarse spray, price..	.70
966	—Hose and nozzle connection, for 1-2 or 3-4 in. regular hose coupling, price.....	.20
675	—"Success" Knapsack Sprayer, pumps 5 gal.,4 ft. hose; under spray attachm'nt	12.75
645	—"Century" Barrel Sprayer, price, pump only, 1 3-4 in. cy. $8.50; 2 1-4 in cylinder	10.00
689	—"Perfect Success" Bucket Sprayer, air chamber and working brass parts.....	4.50
651	—"Gardener's Choice" outfit, brass fitted pump, 24 gal. tank, metal wheels.....	12.00
662	—"Universal Success" Spraying and Whitewashing outfit "Six pumps in one"	7.00

We will send complete catalog of spraying machinery free. Address: L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N.Y.

New Potato, "Hastings"

NEW POTATO, "HASTINGS"—This potato originated some 14 miles from Pulaski in a locality noted for its fine crops of potatoes. It has been planted two years for a field crop and is attracting great attention among the growers in that locality. Under the same conditions, it has yielded double the Rural New Yorker, Carman and Green Mountain, having yielded at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre with ordinary field culture. Up to date, they are blight proof the vines keeping green and growing until ripened naturally or killed down by frosts. The Tubers are of the same general shape as the Carman and Rural New Yorker and have never shown any sign of rot. They are solid to the center and no hollow potato has ever been found among them. A peculiarity about them is that they are fit to eat just as soon as dug, cracking open mealy, like early varieties, while they keep late and of good quality as long as other late potatoes. The potato used to make the above photograph was a typical specimen and while not large, was very heavy, weighing over one pound. The supply of seed is limited. Price 50c per pound, post paid. $2.00 pk.

EARLY MICHIGAN — The standard early variety in this locality It produces a good crop of the finest flavored potatoes we have ever eaten. It is white and of the Early Rose shape. Peck 50c. Bushel $2.00.

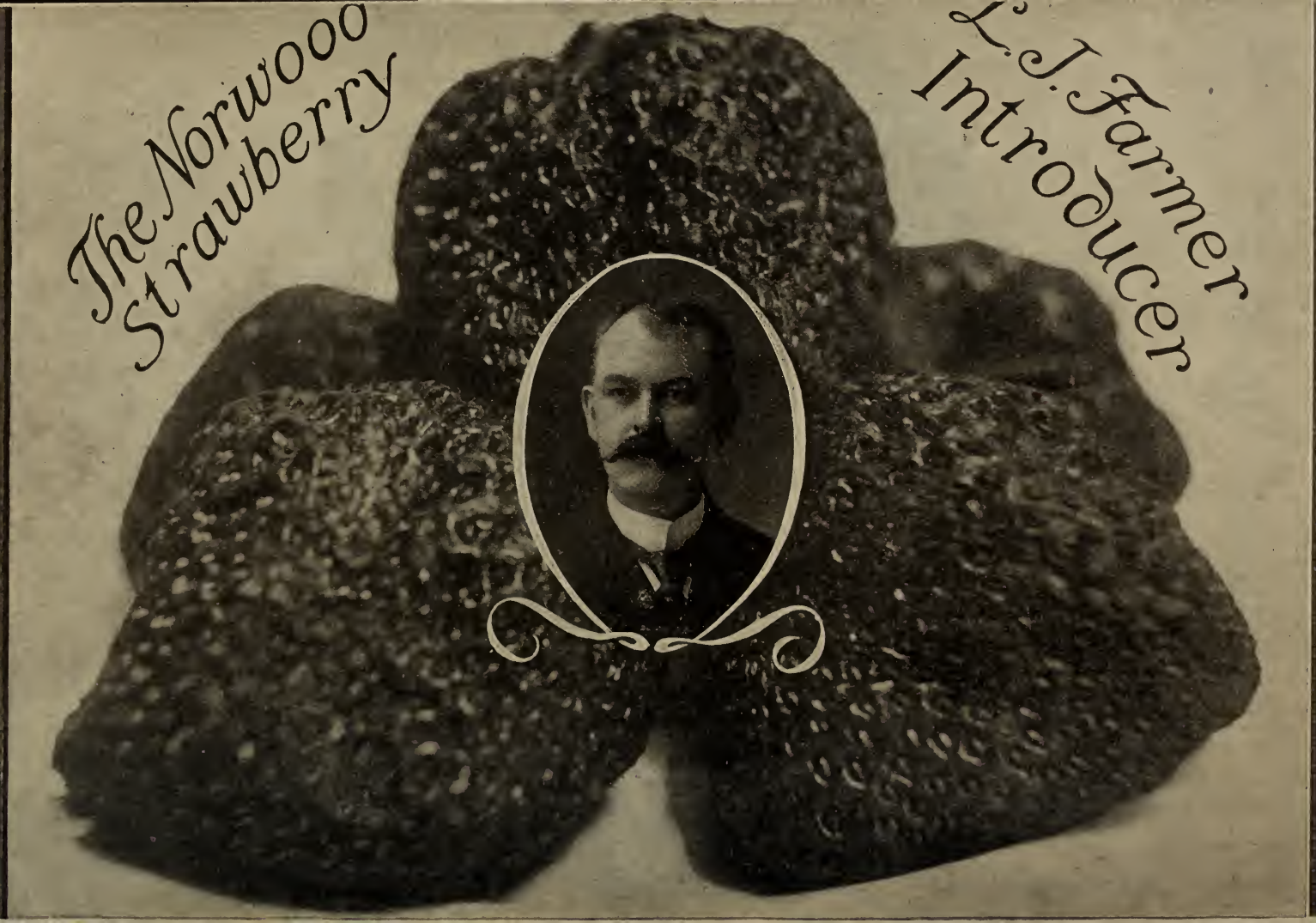
TESTIMONIALS

Guilford Co., N. C., Nov. 27th, 1908.
The raspberry plants were fine. The Rough Rider strawberry is best of all in this section. Rhode Island Reds are fine.
REV. M. C. FIELD.

Augusta Co., Ga., May 7th, 1908.
My plants came with eggs the 5th in good condition and quite a liberal supply. I have set them and a constant rain on them since makes them look in good order.
MRS. J. M. H. RANDOLPH.

Potter Co., Pa., May 9th, 1908.
No. 12956 came to-day in fine condition. I set the raspberries and dug holes for the strawberries and it commenced to snow. It lasted about one hour, so you see what kind of a reception they got. J. E. JONES.

Woodward Co., Oklahoma, May 11th, 1908.
The raspberry and blackberry plants came in good condition and I hope to get more and some Norwood strawberries of you this fall.
REV. A. C. BRIGGS.


The Norwood
Strawberry
L. J. Farmer
Introducer